

The Saturday Evening Post.

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A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

To Miss G—

ON THE DEATH OF HER FATHER.

O! Mary, dry that falling tear,
That tear which does thy cheek bedew;
Nor longer o'er a Father's bier,
Thy mournful, plaintive notes renew.

O! grant thy sighs some bliss relieve,
Those sighs with which thy heart's oppress'd,
Do, to thy grief some respite give,
And to thy throbbing bosom, rest.

What, though thy Father is no more,
Though he on earth no longer dwells,
His reach'd that bliss, that peaceful shore
Where sorrow's billow never swells.

Where care no more shall vex his soul,
Nor troubled passions ever rise,
He's gain'd the happy, wish'd-for goal,
His home—the mansion of the skies.

No longer then his death deplore,
But with thy sighs—thy tears remove,
For though on earth you'll meet no more,
You'll meet in that grand home above.

BLOCKLEY BARD.

"ONE GLASS MORE."

Stay, mortal stay! nor heedless thus
Thy sure destruction seal;
Within that cup there lurks a curse,
Which all who drink shall feel:
Disease and death forever nigh,
Stand ready at the door,
And eager wait to hear the cry,
Oh give me "one glass more."

Go, view that prison's gloomy cells—
Their pallid tenants scan;
Gaze—gaze upon these earthly bells,
And ask whence they began;
Had there a tongue—Oh, man thy cheek
The answer'd crimson o'er;
Had there a tongue, they'd to thee speak
And cry the "one glass more."

Behold that wretched female form,
An outcast from her home;
Bleach'd in affliction's blighting storm,
And doom'd in want to roam:
Behold her—ask that prattler dear
Why mother is so poor;
He'll whisper in thy startled ear,
"Twas Father's 'one glass more!'"

Stay, mortal, stay! repent, return!
Reflect upon thy fate;
The poisonous draught indignant spurn—
Spurn—spurn it ere too late;
Oh, fly the alehouse's lurid din,
Nor linger at the door,
Lest thou, perchance, shouldst slip again
The treacherous "one glass more!"

BOSTON BARD.

OLD GRIMES

Tune—John Gilpin was a citizen.

Old Grimes is dead—that good old man,
We ne'er shall see him more!
He us'd to wear a long black coat,
All button'd down before.

His heart was open as the day,
His feelings all were true,
His hair was some incline'd to grey—
He was it in a queue.

When'er was heard the voice of pain,
His breast with pity burn'd;
The large round head upon his cane,
From ivory was turn'd.

Thus, ever prompt at pity's call,
He knew no base design—
His eyes were dark, and rather small,
His nose was aquiline.

He liv'd at peace with all mankind,
In friendship he was true;
His coat had pocket holes behind—
His pantaloons were blue.

Unharm'd—the sin which earth pollutes,
He pass'd securely o'er;
And never wore a pair of boots
For thirty years or more.

But poor old Grimes is now at rest,
Nor fears misfortune's frown;
He had a double-breasted vest—
The stripes ran up and down.

He modest merit sought to find,
And pay it its desert;
He had no malice in his mind—
No ruffles on his shirt.

His neighbours he did not abuse,
Was sociable and gay;
He wore large buckles in his shoes,
And chang'd them every day.

His knowledge, hid from public gaze,
He did not bring in view—
Nor made a noise town-meeting days,
As many people do.

His worldly goods he never threw
In trust to fortune's chance;
But liv'd, as all his brothers do,
In easy circumstances.

Thus, undisturb'd by anxious care,
His peaceful moments ran;
And every body said he was
A fine old gentleman.

Good people all, give cheerful thought
To Grimes's memory,
As doth his cousin, REX BROT,
Who made this poetry.

Moral and Religious.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

On the uncertainties of Life.

So great are the uncertainties of all human calculations that no one can say to-day what may not happen on the morrow.—How many are the instances which almost every hour meet our observation, of individuals, in the blooming period of their existence, called away from this nether world to give an account of their past conduct, as they submissively bow before the throne of him who rules both the heaven and the earth! No sooner have we deposited in the silent grave, the remains of one whom we have perhaps highly respected, or whom we have long loved, than another calls for the same tribute of respect. The old, the young, the sedate and the gay, all alike are called from amongst us. Death pays no respect to persons: the rich and the poor, the great and the humble, are doomed to moulder in the tomb, for "from dust we came, and unto dust we must return." It behoves us then to be prepared for that trying hour when the Almighty Disposer of events may think proper to call us away, for we know not when our turn may come. We cannot see into futurity; but as time rolls on, and as we wane into eternity, our joys and our pleasures are only in the present—we scarcely bestow a thought on the casualties of uncertain life, but presumptuously calculate on length of years, although we every day see the futility of such unwarrantable suppositions.

Let honesty be our guide, truth our ambition; let us always willingly "do unto others as we would they should do unto us;" let us bear good-will to all men, envy none, rather pity than despise our enemies; let us joy in a clear conscience, and weep when it is sullied with any impurity. We may then regard the approach of death with a calm serenity and resignation to the will of our Almighty Father.

ALEXALIS.

2d No. 4th, 1822.

Those who are prejudiced, or enthusiastic, live and move, and think and act, in an atmosphere of their own conformation.—The delusion so produced is sometimes deplorable, sometimes ridiculous, always remediless. No events are too great, or too little, to be construed by such persons into peculiar or providential corroboratives or consequences of their own morbid hallucinations. An old maiden lady, who was a most determined espouser of the cause of the Pretender, happened to be possessed of a beautiful canary bird, whose vocal powers were the annoyance of one half of the neighbourhood, and the admiration of the other. Lord Peterborough was very solicitous to procure this bird, as a present to a favourite female, who had set her heart on being mistress of this little musical wonder. Neither his lordship's entreaties, nor his bribes could prevail; but so able a negotiator, was not to be easily foiled. He took an opportunity of changing the bird, and of substituting another in its cage during some lucky moment, when its vigilant protectress was off guard. The changeling was precisely like the original, except in that particular respect which alone constituted its value: it was a perfect mute, and had more taste for seeds than for songs. Immediately after this manoeuvre, that battle which utterly ruined the hopes of the Pretender, took place. A decent interval had elapsed when his Lordship summed up resolution to call again on the old lady—in order to smother all suspicions of the trick he had played upon her, he was about to affect a great anxiety for the possession of the bird, but she saved him all trouble on that score, by anticipating, as she thought, his errand, exclaiming, "Oho, my Lord, then you are come again I presume, to coax me out of my dear little idol, but it is all in vain, he is now dearer to me than ever, I would not part with him for his cage full of gold.—Would you believe it my Lord? from the moment that his gracious Sovereign was defeated, 'The sweet little fellow has not uttered a single note!'" Mr. Lackington, the great bookseller, when young, was locked up in order to prevent his attendance at the Methodist meeting in Taunton. He informs us, that in a fit of superstition, he opened the bible for directions what to do. The very first words he hit upon were these, "He has given his angels charge over thee, lest at any time thou shouldst dash thy foot against a stone." This, says he, was quite

enough for me; so without a moment's hesitation, I ran up two pair of stairs to my room, and out of the window I leaped to the great terror of my poor mistress. It appears that he encountered more angles in his fall than angels, as he was most intolerably bruised, and being quite unable to rise was carried back, and put to bed for a fortnight. "I was ignorant enough," says he, "to think that the Lord had not used me very well on this occasion?" and it is most likely that he did not put so high a trust in such presages for the future.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Western country to a friend in Richmond.

"You wish to know whether those who have failed in the Northern States, and emigrated to this country, particularly those who have taken the benefit of the Insolvent law in their native State, are ever troubled by their old creditors? I will not say all are, but as far as my knowledge extends, four out of five are; and that very seriously.—To give you a more correct idea, I will relate a case that came partly within my own knowledge.

Mr. N. B. of Pennsylvania, failed in the year 1817, was unable to obtain a release from his creditors, consequently had to take the benefit of the Insolvent law; then thro' his friends, raised a little money and came with his family (which consisted of his wife and five children) to this country; he then proceeded as emigrants without funds generally do—settled on government land, or rather stopt on it, and commenced building a cabin; no trifling job to a man unaccustomed to labor. The wagon was substituted for a dwelling, while this was done. Before the cabin was completed, the last dollar of his money was consumed. At this point, my dear sir, I wish you to reflect a moment, and place yourself in his situation, in a distant and strange land, not a human being within several miles; with an amiable wife who had been tenderly brought up, accustomed to move only in the genteel circles of life, with five interesting children, all looking up to you for support and protection, and you looking round and seeing nothing but hunger and distress staring you in the face at every point.

However, Mr. B. bore up under it like a true philosopher; he would leave his family in the morning a little before day, and walk 5, 6 or 7 miles, as the case might be, and engage in day labour, for which he obtained good wages, labour at that time being in demand, carrying with him his gun, by which he was enabled, generally, to procure some game, on which his family for the most part lived. In this way by the dint of industry and perseverance, in about 18 months he had a tolerable stock of cattle, hogs, &c. with a few acres of corn nearly ready to pull, which altogether justified him with a hope that in a little time he would enjoy some of the comforts of life; but, poor man, he was not permitted long to indulge in this hope, for while he was struggling against misfortune, at the expense of great privation and peril, his remorseless creditors had an agent employed to watch over him, as a hawk would over its prey, and as soon as it was thought he had enough gathered together, he was directed to make an attack, which he did—suit was commenced, he being unable to give security, an execution was soon obtained, which swept all from him, even to the little household furniture, the whole being sold for cash, brought but little more than paid the cost and charges. This was immediately followed by another execution; there being no property, they seized upon the body and carried it to prison; the morning this took place, a scene was exhibited, which I will not pretend to describe, but only observe, that I think a heart of adamant would have melted into sorrow: nay, I think the angel of mercy would have hid her face in the bosom of pity. The next day his wife and two children were taken sick; those facts being represented, he was liberated upon entering into an arrangement, which made him liable to be remanded back to prison at any moment. In a few days the eldest child died; the father made application to a joiner for a coffin; the joiner having a previous knowledge of his circumstances, asked if he had the money to pay for it.—Being answered no, the joiner informed he could not make it. Mr. B. then procured a few low priced boards, some nails and a hammer, and made the coffin, or rather the box, himself, and brought it home; he had then three miles to go to borrow a spade to dig the grave, his own having been sold a few days before by the sheriff. Was this a solitary case, it would not be so bad; but unfortunately they are of frequent occurrence. It is a fact, that many leave this country, and return to their native state, on that very account, and many more would go if they were able."

Aphorism.—Hypocrisy is the necessary burden of villainy; and affectation the chosen trapping of folly: the one completes a villain, the other only finishes a fop.

Pleasure.—Fly all pleasure which may be followed by repentance; and taste none to satiety. These are the two rules of a wise man, in the choice and use of his pleasures.

From the New Monthly Magazine. ENGLISH PUGILISM.

A pugilistic pasticcio at the Fives Court in St. Martin's-street. I had long been anxious to witness a good exhibition of this sort, and the present being for Tom Belcher's benefit, who is a great favourite with the Fancy, afforded a good opportunity of gratifying my curiosity. A large crowd was assembled in the street for some time before the doors were opened, and the general eagerness to get in occasioned a considerable crush. Not that there was any thing to be gained by this impetuosity; for as we stood in the area of the Fives Court, in the middle of which was raised the platform for the combatants, those who came last were as well placed as those who came first. The diversion began with clumsy sparring between some young beginners, who were desirous of attracting notice as candidates for pugilistic honors. There was little skill or science in the first setting-to-of these heroes, and the little they had was lost in the irritation produced by the first round, so that the contest soon became a mere rivalry of hard hits, which was put an end to when the company thought they were sufficiently glutted with the flavour of each other's knuckles, by a cry of "enough! enough!" A general shower of silver and copper then took place, of which these worthies seemed to bide the pelting with great glee, so that the proverb of "more kicks than coppers" could not, I hope, be applicable to either. At last we had a rich scientific display of the whole art of attack and defence, by Spring and Harmer, and Belcher and Eales. Whatever objections may be made to a prize fight, there can surely be none to the muffled mimicry of a sparring-match.—It is impossible not to admire the symmetry of the combatants who, stripped to the waist and in all the exertion of nerve and muscle, might often furnish a study to the sculptor. And then to see them with eye fixed on eye—to read as it were the conception of the intended blow in the mind, before the hand has had time to carry the will into effect; to watch the awful business of preparation—the parly of provocation—and all the graceful variety of action and posture that arise out of the rapid succession of hitting, stopping, manœuvring, rallying, advancing and retreating—this is a fine sight, and even ladies might look on, without being shocked, at so bloodless and blameless a spectacle of human exertion.

The Fancy, as the amateurs of the art of boxing are called, appear to form a distinct class among the innumerable sects and parties into which England is divided. They are by no means confined to the lower orders, but may reckon on a large proportion of rank and talent amongst their numbers. To understand the theory, if not the practice, of boxing, is considered in this country as one of the accomplishments of a gentleman. The great professor of the pugilistic art, Mr. Jackson, has a spacious school in the most fashionable street in London; and here may be contemplated a picture of the "youth of England," which will verify at a glance the assertion of Burke—that the age of Chivalry is over. Tilts and tournaments have had their day; squires have been transformed into bottle holders; and though the ring still retains its name, it has strangely changed its signification. Something of the spirit of chivalry, however, has survived its fall, and still regulates the contests of the ring. To shake hands is always the prologue of a battle, as the pledge of fair hostility between the combatants; and to strike an adversary on the ground would still be considered a disgrace to pugilism. I have always admired the trait of generous forbearance which is recorded of the famous Chicken in his battle with Jem Belcher. He had given his adversary a facer that laid him sprawling upon his back on the ropes which encircled the ring, and when he had an opportunity of repeating his blow, he refrained from taking advantage of the occasion. A sentiment of compassion for his old associate prevailed over the passion of the moment, and contenting himself with shaking his fist over his prostrate antagonist, his feelings found a vent in the following strange but characteristic expression: "D—n thee, Jem, I won't hurt thee!" The phraseology indeed of the Fancy in general, is peculiar to themselves, and they may be almost said to speak a language of their own.—Some of their terms are humorous enough to deserve recording. When a man appears to advantage out of his clothes, he is said to buff well; to knock a man down is to floor him; a blow in the mouth is a mugger; and if in addition to this, an injury should be done to teeth, it is called a rattling of the box of dominos; the old phrase of a punch in the guts is now termed an attack upon the vitallizing office; and all the varieties of punishing are designated by such appellations as—A lashing hitter—a swishing hitter—or a rum customer.—Their very oaths are of an original cast, and I venture to set down at random a few specimens of their slang which happened to strike my ear. There was one who was continually exclaiming, "Burn my breeches;" another, with a higher reach of imagination, "Thunder me dead;" and Dutch Sam astonished us by the following poetical description of his manner of treating his opponents—"When they walk round me, I break down their guard and give 'em a punch in the face; just like the

sun, Sir, lets the planets dance about him, and sends a comet at 'em." There were indeed about all this fraternity a quaint humour, which enlivens their conversation with a readiness of repartee that cannot be to amuse when it is heard for the first time. The following dialogue which passed in the hearing, may perhaps serve as an example.—"I say, Tom, have you heard what has happened to Dick Symonds?" "No," answered Tom, "not I; what is he dead?" "Why, if he a'm, they have used him very ill, for they buried him last Saturday."

But enough of the race of prize-fighters. They are all much indebted to Mr. Jackson, who has given a sort of respectability to their vocation, while his school has spread a general taste for the noble art of fistickism. As he is probably the finest model of the culean proportion that has appeared for many years, I record a few particulars of his size and stature, as well as some facts of his strength. His height is five feet eleven inches, and he weighs within half a pound of fifteen stone in his clothes. Some time ago he lifted 84lb. on his little fingers, and wrote his name John Jackson, on the wall of Alderman Combes's drawing-room. On another occasion he lifted 3 cwt. with his teeth, and 10 cwt. with both his hands. He has very appropriately placed on the wall of his school a fine engraving representing an Italian scene, in which the use of the stillette is exemplified; from which I suppose he would lead us to infer, that it is better to teach men the use of their fists than to leave it to their own malice to select more mischievous weapons.

Anecdotes of Distinguished Characters.

Charles V. in his intervals of relaxation used to retire to Brussels. He was a prince curious to know the sentiments of his most interesting subjects concerning himself and his administration; therefore often went out incog. and mixed himself in such companies and conversation as he thought proper. One night, his boot requiring immediate mending, he was directed to a cobbler. Unluckily it happened to be St. Crispin's holiday; and, instead of finding the cobbler declined for work, he was in the height of his jollity among his acquaintance. The Emperor acquainted him with what he wanted, and offered him a handsome gratuity.—"What! friend," says the fellow, "do you know no better than to ask any of our craft to work on St. Crispin? Was it Charles the Fifth himself, I'd not do a stitch for him now—but if you'll come in and drink St. Crispin, do, and welcome, we are as merry as the Emperor can be." The Sovereign accepted the offer; but, while he was contemplating on their rude pleasure, instead of joining in it, the jovial host thus accounted him: "What, I suppose you are some courtier politician or other by that contemplative phiz; nay, by your long nose you may be a bastard of the Emperor's; but be who or what you will, you are heartily welcome—drink about—here's Charles the Fifth's health." "Then you love Charles the Fifth," replied the Emperor. "Love him!" says the son of St. Crispin. "aye, aye, I love him long nose as well enough; but I should love him much more, would he but was a little less—but what the devil have we to do with politics—round with the glasses and merry be our hearts." After a short stay the Emperor took his leave, and thanked the cobbler for his hospitable reception. "That (cried he) you are welcome to—I would not to-day have dishonoured St. Crispin to have worked for the Emperor."

Charles, pleased with the honest good nature and humour of the fellow, sent him next morning to court. You may imagine his surprise to see and hear his guest was his sovereign.—He feared to joke on his long nose must be punished with death. The Emperor thanked him for his hospitality, and, as a reward for it, bid him ask for what he most desired, and take the whole night to settle his surprise and his ambition. Next day he appeared and requested, that, for the future, the cobbler of Flanders might bear for their arm a boot, with the Emperor's crown upon it. That request was granted, and a his ambition was so moderate, the Emperor made another. "If (says he) I am to have my utmost wishes, command that for the future the Company of cobblers shall take place of the Company of shoemakers." It was accordingly so ordered, and to this day there is to be seen a cobbler in Flanders, adorned round with a boot, and an Imperial crown on it, and in all processions the Company of cobblers takes place of the Company of shoemakers.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

An authentic anecdote of Sidney will serve to illustrate the independence and its trepidity of his mind:—"While in a state of exile from his country, in France, he was one day hunting with the king, and being mounted on a fine English horse, whose form and spirit caught the king's eye, he received a message that he would please oblige the king with his horse at his own price; he answered that he did not intend to part with him. The king, desirous to have no denial, gave orders to take him the money, or seize the horse, being made known to Sidney, he took a pistol and shot him. The horse was born a free man, and should be a free man, and should be a king of slaves."

ENGLAND

Parliament is to assemble on the 5th of February, and the session will be opened by the king in person. Extensive preparations were making for this event.

A sack of gold, in American, British and French coins, worth upwards of eleven hundred pounds, was saved from the wreck of the American brig Elizabeth, and placed in the custody of the Rector of Wallasey, by whom it has been given up to the agent of a respectable house in London, the owners thereof.

A report for several weeks had prevailed amongst the villages on the Cheshire shore, that a box containing cash and bills to the amount of more than 20,000*l.* had lately been picked up on the coast, supposed to have been washed from the wreck of the Molen. The name of the fortunate finder was unknown.

Amongst the late applicants for relief at the Medecity Office, was the brother-in-law of Christopher, the Emperor of Hayti! Lord Byron has recently written his own life, which he has presented as a proof of his friendship and esteem, to the first Lyric poet of the age, (we presume American Moore.) Mr. Murray has purchased the manuscripts for two thousand guineas. His lordship has published a reply to Mr. Southey's strictures.

The severity with which the passing of counterfeit Bank of England notes is again punished, is probably owing to the failure of all attempts to prevent their imitation. While these experiments promised success, it was usual to allow the person to go gallily to that count of the indictment which rendered them liable to transportation, and to enter a noli prosequi to the end. The efficacy of capital punishment in preventing crime, is demonstrated by the history of the bank of England. A gentleman in London, lately made a wager with a few friends with whom he was in company, that he would in his presence make and pass a bank note in three hours, and win the wager.

Among the numerous presentations to his majesty at Hanover, we observe the name of Madam Keetner, who is described in the recently published "Letters from Wetzlar" as being the real Charlotte of the Province of Hesse.

IRELAND

The news from Ireland continues to be of a most distressing nature. Murders are committed under 'the very eye' of the judges of the land. The laws are openly disregarded, and the authorities of the country treated with contempt.

Alarm stories are frequently spread at Dublin, and the Privy Council assemble almost daily at the Castle. The erection of fortifications at Dublin is carried on with great activity. The castle gates are closed regularly at 4 o'clock every afternoon, and those only who are connected with the castle, or who have business with any of the members of government, have admittance after that hour.

The marauders are continually strolling over the country by night, robbing, plundering, murdering, and burning. Their principal object seems to be to procure firearms.

Troops are continually marching from England to Ireland, and it is computed that 30,000 men are now on duty in that unhappy country. In addition to these, a militia of the disturbed districts were sent in requisition without distinction of religion.

One of the ring-leaders, who is a person of the ordinary rank, has been arrested, and much important information is expected from him. He has already disclosed the names of nearly 300 individuals engaged in these nocturnal disturbances. He has also assisted in the discovery of about thirty stands of arms.

One of the mails has been robbed, and a guard shot. Dublin, says a private letter, presents a second edition of 1792 and 1803. Barricades are erected round the city, and the inhabitants compelled to shut up their houses at night, and remain at home. Yeomen were at drill, and the watchmen were armed with bills as long as pipes.

Several of the murderers who have been rescued, have been tried, and some of them executed.

SPAIN

It is evidently ripe for rebellion, regicide and massacre. The king returned to the capital on the 4th of December. Extraordinary couriers, bearing addresses to the king for a change of ministers, succeed each other with astonishing rapidity; and they are extremely violent.

Official advices had been received at Madrid, that Andalusia was about to proclaim a republic. Their Directory Committee has been established, and a considerable force collected. Mina acts in concert, and the intelligence is of such a nature, that it has spread terror through the capital. Great attempts are making in Andalusia to gain the troops over to their views; and it has been notified to the soldiers, (who have received no pay for a long time past) that should they plunder the churches, and the riches of the country, they shall be shared amongst them. A general pecuniary advance has been also promised.

When after from Madrid, of December 6th, the very scandalous scenes have taken place, the garrison and militia have outraged royal dignity in a disgraceful manner. A band of 100 men, and a pig was fed on his back. Gall-

ies were heard towards Tetuan, which continued the whole evening; and the Moors being asked the reason, said that Tetuan with a division of infantry of his uncle's army, who, with the rest of the army, was at that time at Benyasein. On the 11th we heard another salute of twenty-two guns, and we learnt that a division of cavalry of Zeid's army having approached, as soon as the inhabitants of Tetuan perceived them, they saluted them with a discharge of artillery. We have not been able to learn the amount of this division, nor who commands it; but we know that a body of troops, of all arms, has just been formed, which Zeid places under the command of his nephew, Muled Aaded Selon. It seems that the 1000 men with whom Muley Soliman entered Tangier, have returned to their homes, and that Ali has marched with his troops towards the west: it is not known for what purpose. According to these accounts, the moment is at hand when the fate of the uncle and the nephew will be decided.

NAPLES

On the 28th of November, 16,000 Austrian troops were reviewed and exercised in the Campo. The King rode with general Frimont. Among other exercises, they had a sham fight. We think that general Pepe should have been there, as he is well skilled in fights of this sort. The crowd of spectators, says a letter, was immense, and as gay as Neapolitans generally are, when any thing helps them to forget the flight of time. They have been to see reviews of the French; the Carbonari; the Austrians; and to-morrow they would go to see the Turks with equal pleasure, if the Turks had by any means become masters of Naples.

It is very confidently asserted that the Austrian army of occupation, will be reduced to 25,000 men, and that a further reduction will take place in March, if the country continues to remain as tranquil as it does at present.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Naples about the 25th of November. Others have been felt in different parts of the kingdom, and considered as the consequences of the recession of the fires of Vesuvius.

The bishop of Aversa has been shot dead in broad day light, by a young man who had been of the Carbonari. He chose the public piazza for the scene, and advancing to the carriage in which the bishop was returning from church, shot him through the head.

PRUSSIA

It had been currently reported for several days, that Prussia was to furnish the emperor of Russia with an auxiliary force of 30,000 men, to act as occasion might require against the Turks. This story, however, was directly contradicted by the latest news from Berlin.

The Prussian government having ascertained the unhappy certainty that there is a deficiency of ten millions of dollars in its budget, which can only be covered by a loan, negotiations have already been entered into with several banking houses.

RUSSIA

The Russian troops on the Banks of the Pruth are represented to amount to one hundred and eighty thousand men; fresh troops are marching to the same destination, and every thing leads to the belief that the decisive blow will soon be struck.

A letter received at Liverpool, from Odessa, dated Nov. 6, stating that on the 16th of December, the Russian authorities would contract for 750,000 bushels of wheat and flour.

An article from Warsaw of December 3, states, that an ukase has been issued, prohibiting freemason lodges in Russia; they have been shut up since the 15th of October. This has excited the greater surprise, as the Emperor Alexander himself has been initiated into the mysteries of that order. The execution of this measure is inexplicable, except from motives of the highest importance.

War, and that without delay, between Russia and Turkey, is now universally considered as certain. The Russian troops are pouring down upon the Turkish frontier with tremendous parks of artillery. Letters from Leipzig, dated December 18, state that an account had been received there of a Grand Council held at Petersburg, and presided by the emperor Alexander, at which decisive measures were adopted with respect to the Porte. On the breaking up of the Council several couriers were dispatched to the southern provinces of the Russian Empire. The winter season, it is thought by Russian officers who have formerly served in Turkey, will rather facilitate than retard a campaign in that country.

GERMANY

From Vienna, it is stated, that all foreigners employed in the Austrian States, as preceptors or teachers, have without distinction, received orders to quit the country. It is added, that the education of youth, whether public or private, is to be exclusively confided to the Jesuits, or to the Redemptionists, who are an affiliation of that order.

DENMARK

An article from Copenhagen, Dec. 8th, says, we continue to receive further accounts of the damage done on our coasts. Many ships have been stranded, many lost their anchors and cables, and others perished. It is remarkable that in many places where these hurricanes have raged, they were accompanied with violent thunder storms. The number of ships and vessels lost in the Baltic and the Cattegat, during these storms is estimated at a hundred.

The general bond of the King of Denmark for the loan of three millions sterling, has been deposited in the Bank of England, by the Danish Minister and the contractors, in the presence of a notary public.

THE NETHERLANDS

Preparations are said to be making for putting the marine of the Netherlands, in a state of equipment; and, it is added, that France and Spain were adopting similar measures.

MOROCCO

An account from Ceuta, November 19 states that on the 7th, a grand salute of ar-

tillery was heard towards Tetuan, which continued the whole evening; and the Moors being asked the reason, said that Tetuan with a division of infantry of his uncle's army, who, with the rest of the army, was at that time at Benyasein. On the 11th we heard another salute of twenty-two guns, and we learnt that a division of cavalry of Zeid's army having approached, as soon as the inhabitants of Tetuan perceived them, they saluted them with a discharge of artillery. We have not been able to learn the amount of this division, nor who commands it; but we know that a body of troops, of all arms, has just been formed, which Zeid places under the command of his nephew, Muled Aaded Selon. It seems that the 1000 men with whom Muley Soliman entered Tangier, have returned to their homes, and that Ali has marched with his troops towards the west: it is not known for what purpose. According to these accounts, the moment is at hand when the fate of the uncle and the nephew will be decided.

FRANCE

A conspiracy had lately been detected at Saumur, a town in the department of the Maine et Loire. Previously to the discovery, it appears that there was a dreadful conflagration, the causes of which were not fully decided. It produced great consternation. It broke out on the evening of the 18th December. The civil and military authorities, the officers and students of the Military Colleges, and inhabitants of all classes, were active in their efforts to stop the progress of the devouring element, in which they did not succeed until midnight. Five persons perished, and four were grievously, and it is feared, mortally wounded, on this calamitous occasion.

By a sketch of a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, which took place on Friday and Saturday, the 22d and 23d of December, we perceive that a sally was made upon the new ministry. They were discussing the project of a law proposing the collection and opening a credit for two hundred millions of francs, for the service of the first three months of the year 1822, and the ministers were attacked for not taking part in the debates, and accused of the same timid irresolution as their predecessors had manifested. There had been no political disturbances, nor commotions of any kind among the people.

TURKEY

It appears that the Turkish people will not permit the government to accede to the Russian ultimatum even were the Divan so disposed. Such is their hatred to the Christians, that they will encounter certain and inevitable destruction, rather than make to them the least concession.

The remnant of the Turkish fleet had returned without effecting any thing.

PERDIA

The Persians continue to advance victoriously. The news that Bagdad had fallen into their hands is confirmed, and it is again said that they have taken Trebisond, and to ally destroyed a Turkish corps posted near Erzerum.

GREECE

Accounts from Frankfort say, that the Greek Congress at Tripolizza intend to proclaim a Federative Republic, having at its head as President, Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti. Six states, it is added, are to form the Republic, namely, the Morea, Livadia, Thessaly, Macedonia, Epirus and the Islands.

An article from Corfu, of the 20th ult. states, that notwithstanding the prohibitory measures of the Ionian Government, upwards of 20,000 muskets and bayonets had been furnished to the Greeks from the Islands of Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo. The fortress of Arta was, it is stated, on the point of surrendering to the Greek force by which it was besieged.

The Greeks are so exasperated by continued wrongs, their minds have become so debased, and their manners brutalized by Turkish despotism, that their atrocities in several instances, have equalled those of the Turks. A dreadful massacre took place at Navarin, after the town had capitulated. Some of the inhabitants were cut to pieces, others burnt, and several hundreds carried to a barren rock and starved to death.

Tripolizza also surrendered under treatment equally atrocious; and when the Jewish nation offered to buy their lives, it was stated, as a retribution for the indignities offered to the Patriarch, their fate was decided on, and every soul was to be crucified. By one common consent the whole of the people assembled together, and resolved to destroy themselves by poison, which was carried into effect on the spot.

The differences between Demetrius Ypsilanti, the Senate, and Military Chiefs, continue. The latter are all inclined to recognize as Archistrategas the brave conqueror of Tripolizza, whose heroic courage is generally admired. The choice must, however, be made in a general assembly, which will speedily be convoked. A strong division of the Greek fleet covers the ports that have been delivered.

SWITZERLAND

It is said that the representatives of the Swiss Cantons have signed a Convention, by which they have bound themselves to seize and deliver to the Austrian authorities, such of the subjects of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom as may have taken refuge to their inhospitable territories! After this, we may expect to hear that they have received an Austrian garrison into Berne and Zurich. Such a proceeding would not really be so disgraceful as the proscription of which they have become the instruments.

The celebrated BERGAMI, say accounts from Rome of Nov. 17, continues to live at Pesaro, where the chase is his diversion. He has in his stables, thirty very fine horses. His face is shadowed with very thick whiskers—his hupsmen and servants have adopted the same fashion.

SIX DAYS LATER

The accounts from Spain are as late as the 16th of December, and are rather more favorable. The Cortes appear disposed to protect the King, and enforce his authority, but a portion of the members are very bitter in their hostility towards the ministry, and there is a wide difference of opinion what will be the result. Mina has yielded obedience to the orders of government, and affairs have been satisfactorily settled in Galicia.

It is gratifying to find that Ireland is beginning to recover its tranquility. Seven convictions have taken place at Limerick, and the impression made on the peasantry by these trials, is such, that the Judges have returned to Dublin without proceeding to any of the other counties, to which it was originally intended that the commission should extend. Murders, however, were yet occasionally committed, and placards, bearing the famous signature of "Captain Rock," were frequently posted up. A new Catholic Bill is in preparation, and will be brought forward early the ensuing session.

Great excitement prevailed throughout France, which seems to agitate all classes of the people. The report of the King's death is premature.

Preparations were making throughout Russia, which give evident proofs of approaching hostilities. Alexander is said to have a million of men under arms, and ready to march at his bidding. Europe may be said to wait upon his beck—and perhaps, if Providence prolongs his life, the safety of the English establishment in India also. The Greeks continued to be successful.

MIRROR OF LIFE.

TO SHOW THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIMES, IN FORM AND PRESSURE.

The inhabitants and Spanish troops at Camperdown, took the oath of allegiance to the new government on the 28th of October. The ports of Mexico have been opened to all nations, but the duties are very heavy.

Three men who were arrested for passing counterfeit money, and forged checks on the U. S. Branch Bank, at Savannah, (Ga.) in December last, have broke jail and escaped. They cut away one of the iron bars and part of the sill of the window—it appears that they had an accomplice on the outside, who furnished them with an augur and a chisel—the handle of the former was cut short to get it through the grate. They were pursued, and two of them taken about forty miles from the city.

Eleven unfortunate individuals were lately executed in London, in the short space of one week, most of them for uttering forged notes on the Bank of England.

The whole amount collected for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, it is calculated, will amount to about Forty Thousand Dollars. Mr. Canning, the British Minister, at Washington, has liberally subscribed \$100 to aid the Institution. The proceeds of the collection in the Episcopal Church at Lancaster, last week, amounted to about \$300. Orders have been given by the Navy Department, to fit for sea immediately, the frigate Macedonian, now lying at Boston. Her destination is supposed to be the West-Indies. The nominal title of commodore will hereafter be recognized by the Secretary of the Navy, until the same be established by law, as the use of it has been productive of some inconvenience.

The population of France in the year 1820, was 30,407,907 individuals. In the year 1819, there were 990,223 births, and 786,338 deaths; making an excess of births amounting to 203,885.

Accidents by Fire.—A lady in New-York, last week, was severely injured by her clothes taking fire while she was stirring it up—there was three small children in the room at the time, one of them was likewise burnt. A black woman in Goshen, N. Y. died on the 26th ult. from the same disaster—she was sitting by the fire with an infant child in her lap, when a brand rolled down and caught to her cotton dress—she threw the child on the floor, and screamed out—when assistance came she was literally wrapped in a sheet of fire, and presented the appearance of a burning sheaf of straw.

The Students of South Carolina College have determined to wear a Collegiate uniform of American manufacture.

The Catholic Question.—On Saturday morning last, after a most elaborate and learned discussion on a question arising out of the late differences in St. Mary's Church, his honor Chief Justice Tilden, bound over the Rev. Mr. Hogan, to appear at the next Mayor's Court, in two sureties of \$250 each. The bail was formerly \$4000.

Small Pox.—Twelve deaths by Small Pox occurred in Baltimore last week.

The Slow Trade is reported to be in a most flourishing condition—not less than TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SLAVES having been carried from the coast of Africa, the past year, under the French flag.

Florida.—The Spanish officers expelled by Gen. Jackson, have resigned their commissions, and returned again to Pensacola, for the purpose of settling their business. The acting Governor insists on considering them as officers, and has caused them to be confined to their quarters.

British Navy.—In a late London paper, it is stated, that there are now building and ordered to be built, at His Majesty's dock yards, 96 ships of war, viz: 18 of the line, 35 heavy frigates, 13 light frigates, 14 sloops and brigs, 7 bombs, 5 gun brigs, and 4 cutters. Four of the number are to be of the class of 120 gun ships, one of which is to be called King George the Fourth. One of the frigates (50 guns) is named the President—probably in honor of the old U. States ship President, Capt. Decatur.

An inexhaustible bed of Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, (says the Cleveland paper) of the first quality, has been discovered on the United States' land on the margin of Sandusky Bay.

On the 31st ult. a passenger in the stage from New-York to New-Haven, (Conn.) fell from the driver's seat, when two of the wheels ran over him, and he was instantly killed.

A ferry boat containing the Western Mail and thirteen passengers, sunk whilst crossing the Missouri river, opposite St. Charles, on the 3d ult. The passengers were all saved—one of them lost one thousand dollars in specie.

South America.—Intelligence has been received at N. York, viz: St. Thomas, of the continued success of the Patriots. Porto Cavello, and the little village of Corra, were in possession of the Royalists. Bolivar, it was said, had proceeded to Quito.

Foreign Ministers.—The ministers of France, Russia, Great Britain, Spain, and Sweden, are at

presently at the Congress of Carlsbad, which is to be opened on the 25th ult. for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the German States.

William Van Alen, was hung at New-York on the 25th ult. for the murder of his wife, but persisted in the declaration that he was innocent at the time the horrid deed was committed.

Last week, the Mail Post Coach from New-York to Albany, with nine passengers, stopped near the Jersey line. Every person in the stage was more or less injured—the driver suffered most. It appears that the Newburgh stage driver came up behind, and started the horses by cracking his whip, which occasioned the casualty.

The house of the Rev. Jared H. Fyler, of Truiston, N. J. was robbed last week. A rigorous search was made for the articles stolen, and most of them were eventually found in a building called the Green House, in the outskirts of the city.

Extract of a letter from Arkansas, to a gentleman in Congress.

"We have just received information that the Cherokees lately made an incursion into the Osage country, and killed some white people who were trading there. Nathaniel Pryor, we understand, was killed. They likewise killed and took prisoner many Osages, and carried away 70 horses. Nathaniel Pryor accompanied Lewis and Clark in their expedition to the Pacific, and more recently bore the commission of captain in the regular army."

INDIAN FIGHT—[CONFIRMATION.]

St. Louis, Dec. 24.—Lieut. Scott, of the U. S. Army, arrived here on Tuesday from Fort Smith, (on the Arkansas.) We learn from this gentleman that a severe battle had been fought between the Cherokees and Osages, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. The Osages were on their way, or had arrived at the Canadian Fork, (a considerable distance above Fort Smith) when the Cherokees, who were in pursuit, came up with them, and fell upon them, taking nearly 100 scalps and prisoners. [Nat. Intel.]

PIRACY

Capt. Weston, at Charleston, who left Havana about the 16th ult. reports that Captain Perkins, of a schr. belonging to Samuel Upton, Esq. of Camden, Me. had just arrived, having his vessel and cargo destroyed by a piratical schr. off Cape Antonio; the remainder of the crew were on their way. Capt. P. and his crew were put on a desolate Island near Cape Antonio, where they remained four days without sustenance, when they were taken off by a Spanish drogher, having nothing left but the clothes they had on. Two other vessels were destroyed at the same time—one an English brig, the captain of which lay hung at the main yard and shot him; they killed the cook, by splitting his head open with an axe. The crews of three vessels had arrived at Havana from Abaco, when their vessels had been wrecked. Capt. W. could not recollect their names; one was a Boston brig.

One hundred and sixteen ladies in Washington, Pennsylvania, have publicly resolved to clothe themselves and families, exclusively in articles of domestic manufacture, and to employ no person to spin, sew, knit or weave, who will not follow their example, and appropriate part of their earnings to the education of their children or other relatives.

Useful Invention in Spain.—The present species of capital punishment which the proposed penal code now recognizes is the garrote, by means of which the extinction of life seems the affair of an instant. The victim occupies a seat which is attached to an upright post, an iron collar is placed round his neck, and strangulation is produced by turning half round a multiplying screw, which brings the collar close round to the post. There is observed no convulsion, no movement of agony. The garrote is as expeditious as the guillotine, and it sheds no blood.

WARNING TO PROFANE SWEARERS.

An Edinburgh paper contains the following account of an appalling occurrence, which happened in December, near Dundee. Two men having betaken themselves to a course of hard drinking, formed the wild resolution of trying their powers at originality in swearing, or who could give utterance to the most horrid oath. The one having given vent to his conception, the other stood up, and protested that his comrade's oath was a mere trifle; saying he would give him a specimen; but just as his lips were in progress to mould the vituperation, his mouth being stretched to the widest, and his arm raised on high, he was struck with dumbness and delirium, his face and his figure exhibiting a frightful spectacle. He was carried to the infirmary in the evening, and has since been discharged somewhat relieved.

A barefaced ROBBERY.—A few days ago, (says a London paper) an old woman walking through St. Giles, had the Spectacles snatched off her nose!

A caricature is shown about among a certain portion of the liberals at Paris, representing the young Napoleon, with the aid of Bertrand and Montholon, rolling a snow-ball. Behind is seen bodies of armed men, and on the ball is written "le gros caillou."

The Sandy Hill Times mentions, as one evidence of the recent cold weather, that at a distillery in that vicinity, two hog-heads of whiskey froze to such a degree as to burst the casks, and entirely divest them of their valuable contents!!

It is stated in a Boston paper, that a man at Salem, Mass. fell out of bed and froze to death, on the night of the 5th ult.

A. NICHOLLS, SAW-MERCHANT,
No. 115 South Third Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED MANUFACTURING SAWS
of various descriptions, such as Cast steel and
German Hand and Circular Saws, Cross-cut and German
Saw Teeth, Resawing, Turning and Saw Teeth,
Lock and Key-hole Saws, Circular Saws, &c. &c.
Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got up
in the neatest manner.
Cutting Gin Saws, made to any pattern or order.
All the above Saws, in point of temper and work-
manship, is warranted superior to any imported,
which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap for
cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of **MECHANICAL
TOOLS**, in general.
Feb 2-1f

DAVID EVANS,
OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans,
has opened a Commission **MORRIS** and
LEATHER STORE, No. 27 Chestnut street, be-
tween Second and Front streets, Philadelphia,
where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Com-
mission for Country Tanners and others, and
always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of
various colors, on hand—he likewise purchases
Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who
may want. A large assortment of **GOAT SKINS**
is expected shortly, on consignment.
Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying
he considers himself a Judge of Leather and
Hides. He will also receive **SHOES** to sell on
Commission. **All which will be attended to
with fidelity.**
Feb 2-1f

LOTTERY PROPOSAL.
An experiment in the New Union Canal Lot-
tery, first class, first series, the subscribers
have formed several Clubs of from ten to twelve
tickets each, being divided into as many shares, at
\$3.50 cents each share, and as they are aware
that in an untold scheme, an evidence of their
own confidence in the plan should be given, they
guarantee and pledge themselves, that in the
event of extreme ill luck, not drawing high
prizes, no subscriber to a single share, shall be
a loser in a sum exceeding two dollars, as in
such case should their loss exceed the amount
one cent, it shall be refunded out of the money
paid for the tickets, so that for the trifling risk
of \$2, a subscriber has an equal share in a Club of
10 or 12 tickets, which will be a capital chance for
the capital prizes; we believe we need not be more
explicit, as every man of sense will perceive that
he cannot lose more than two dollars, and for
that sum has a chance for all the High Prizes in
the Lottery—but to put it beyond a doubt, no
Club willing to leave the Tickets in our possession,
shall be required to pay more than two dollars
on each share of the club at the time of sub-
scribing, when a list of the numbers will be de-
livered, the day fixed for the drawing, whatever amount
may be drawn to the numbers of each Club, over
and above the balance due on the tickets, shall be
paid in Cash, with promptness and pleasure.
Feb 2-2f Lucky Club Office, 65 Chestnut st.

WASHINGTON MUSEUM,
Eliminated every evening, Sunday excepted.
CONTAINING 300 Wax Statues, 300 Paint-
ings, many Natural Curiosities and Mechan-
ical pieces. Among the Statues are represented
the late Ducl of Commodore Decker and Barron,
attended by their seconds, Genl. Danbridge and
Capt. Elliott; Queen Dido on the funeral pile;
Death of General Moreau; Death of General Pack-
enham; Maria Antonette, queen of France, be-
headed on the Guillotine; in Painting, the Bat-
tle of Waterloo; Perry's Victory; Death of Gen.
Rosa; at Baltimore, the Anacostia destroying both
Horse and Rider; Battle of the Romans; Penn's
Treaty with the Indians.
Antiquities, 11 Natural prepara-
tions, and 10 in Wax; 10 full Portraits, many his-
torical Paintings and Engravings. This Room is
25 cents extra.
No. 48 MARKET STREET, two doors below
Second street. Admittance 25 cents—Children
12 1/2 cents.
Feb 2-1f

THE BUSINESS
FORMERLY conducted by T. W. LEVERING,
deceased, Bell-Caster, Brass Founder, Bell
Hanger and Lock-Smith, is still continued at the
old established stand, No. 72 SOUTH FIFTH
STREET—a capable person engaged, Cassa-
and Hange Church, Turret, and Ship Belts, on reason-
able terms. Horse Belts, in town or country, neatly
hung, Leaks, Jacks, and all sorts of Brass Fur-
niture, neatly repaired. Keys fitted to Locks, and
Locks picked at the shortest notice.
A share of public patronage is respectfully so-
licited.
Feb 2-1f

MAHOGANY.
JOHN JAMES, jun. Cabinet, Chair and Venetian
Blind Maker, No. 28 North Fifth street, a few
doors above the sign of the White Horse, and next
door to the sign of the Lamb, has for sale, **MAHO-
GANY** in Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, **CO-
PAL, JAPAN and SPIRIT VARNISH, and GLUE.**
N. B. Orders promptly executed on reasonable
terms.
2 mo 2-1f

NOTICE.
Directors of the Public Schools.
CONFORMABLY with the provisions of an act
of the General Assembly of the State of Penn-
sylvania, the Controller of the Public Schools for
the First School District, give notice, that the fol-
lowing named persons have been elected Directors
of the Public Schools, to serve for one year, for the
sessions respectively designated, viz:

FIRST SECTION.
By the Select and Common Council of the City of
Philadelphia, on the 17th inst.
Robert Wharton,
Robert Vaux,
John Clayton,
Joseph M. Paul,
Rev. Philip F. Mayer,
Thomas Latimer,
Samuel J. Robbins,
Jonah Thompson,
Wm. W. Fisher,
Richard C. Wood,
James N. Barker,
John Markoe.

SECOND SECTION.
By the Commissioners of the Incorporated District
of the Northern Liberties, on the 18th inst.
John G. Browne,
Joseph Lukens,
Jacob Justice,
Joseph Warner,
John Taylor,
Thomas Bacon.

THIRD SECTION.
By the Commissioners of the District of Southwark,
on the 17th inst.
George C. Snyder,
Robert M. Mullin, jr.,
Jed B. Sutherland,
By the Commissioners of the Township of Moyam-
ensing, on the 7th inst.
James Ronaldson,
Robert L. Longhead,
Henry Foss.

FOURTH SECTION.
By the Commissioners of Spring Garden, on the
7th inst.
Joseph B. Norbury,
Frederick Haas,
Martin Ludie,
William Warner,
George Fisher,
Jacob Frick.

On behalf of the Controllers,
ROBERT VAUX, President.
The officers of all the newspapers, printed
and published in the city and county of Philadel-
phia, are requested to give the above three sec-
tions, and send their accounts to the Controller for
payment.
Feb 2-1f

W. WALLACE,
No. 21 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Has Received of the late arrivals,
TWO cases of **LEIGHORN**, containing an assort-
ment of Men's, Women's and Children's Hats
and Bonnets, which will be sold by the case, dozen
or otherwise, as low as they can be bought in the
city.
ALSO,
Fashionable Winter Bonnets, White Chip and
American Straw Do. Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons,
Trimnings, &c.
1 case super. black and colored Bombazines,
1 do. elegant Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
1 do. Nankin and Canton Crapes,
1 do. new style Merino pattern Furniture Chintz,
Irish Linens, Shetlings, and Diapers,
An assortment of French and India Silks, Lace
Veils Shawls, &c.
4 1/2 Ingrain Carpeting, 4 1/2 English Ingrain Hemp
Do. a new and superior article.
With a variety of other articles in the Dry Goods
and Millinery line.
dec 23-1f

BALM OF COLUMBIA,
An important recent Chemical discovery.
THE ladies and gentlemen of this city and else-
where, are respectfully informed, that John
Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power
of chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing
hair from falling off in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.
This balm will most absolutely, in the course of a
short time, make the Hair grow healthy and thick.
J. O. is well aware that many fraudulent and im-
positioned Oils, &c. have been imposed on the pub-
lic, and therefore prejudice will be severe against
his discovery, until trial shall convince his patrons
that such a thing exists in nature as a certain pre-
ventative against the loss of hair. This valuable
balm will cause whiskers and beards to grow rap-
idly. No danger need be apprehended to the
human system by the application of this capillary
restorative. The public may rest assured that it
helps nature, and is perfectly harmless.
Prepared and sold, at \$1 a pint, or 50 cents for
a half pint bottle, by JOHN OLDDRIDGE, No. 53
South Front street, Philadelphia.
Feb 2-1f

RECOMMENDATION.
WE, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we
have, in various cases, used the Balm of Columbia,
lately discovered by John Oldridge, of Philadel-
phia, and have found it highly serviceable not only
as a preventative against the falling off of hair, but
also as a restorative. We, therefore, feel assured
of its excellence, and consider it valuable and well
worthy the attention of the public. In testimony
whereof, we have added our respective signatures,
and given of our warmest recommendation.
Graham & Robinson, 55 South Front street.
Cromwell French, 1 Taylor's alley, S. Front st.
John Cook, 35 Penn street.
Jan 26-1f

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
WHEREAS, JACOB STRAWS, of the Northern
Liberties, Bricklayer, did on the 7th of the
12th mo. 1821, make an assignment to the Sub-
scribers of all his property for the benefit of his
creditors generally—all persons having demands
against the said Jacob Straws, are requested to
present the same, and those indebted to make im-
mediate payment to either of the Assignees.
S. F. MOORE, No. 155 North Ninth street,
WM. JOHNS, Old York Road, No. 41,
dec 15-1f

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,
Late from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and
Cutler, No. 77 SO. 7TH STREET,
has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives
and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted
for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cut-
lery, of every description, ground, polished and
repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest
notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, set in Pen-
knife handles, and warranted good; Table Knives
and forks repaired, either with new blades or han-
dles; Old Files re-cut and made as new.
Feb 2-1f

LEATHER STORE.
ABRAHAM WINEMORE, at No. 55 PINE
STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on
hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can
dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as
can be obtained in the city.
oct 20-3m

CARRIAGES AND GIGS.
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully tenders his
thanks for the patronage which has hitherto
been bestowed upon him, and apprizes his friends
and the public that his establishment has recently
been improved, and augmented to an extent which
enables him to supply the calls of his customers at
the most moderate notice. His carriages are not
only fitted up in an elegant and new, but constructed
and commodious—his principal care having been to
accommodate them to the several seasons of the
year. In the selection of his coachmen he has been
particularly careful, that they should be sober and
skilled, and that their appearance should correspond
with the equipage. Despatch, diligence and
attention, will be constantly given to those who in-
volute him with their commands. The dimensions
of his stable being very extensive, he is willing to
receive Horses at Liberty.
He has provided his establishment with a very
elegant HEARSE FOR FUNERALS, with Horses and
Furniture corresponding with the Vehicle and its
purpose.
Expresses sent to any part of the country at any
hour.
JOHN CARTER,
In Prune street, between 3th and 6th streets.
dec 22-1f

SILVERIA & BROWNE.
WOOLLEN DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 83
South Second street, most respectfully in-
form their friends and the public in general, they
will furnish every article in their line of business
on the most reasonable terms.
ON HAND,
A handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres
and Vestings, together with a variety of Ready
made Pantaloons and Vests.
Also, a fine assortment of Tartan Plaid Cloaks,
which will be disposed of very low for cash.
jan 3-1f

CHESNUT WARD HOTEL,
Back of No. 3 South Fourth Street.
JOHN CLULEY takes leave most respectfully
to return his grateful thanks for the encour-
agement he has received in his recent establish-
ment—and to inform his friends and the public,
that they can be regularly supplied with **ALL-
MODE BEEF SOUP**, prepared in the very best
manner, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 8
o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M.—**SALLADS, &c.**
FAMILIES supplied.
Dinners and Suppers at the shortest notice.
N. B. J. C. has excellent rooms for the accom-
modation of Arbitrators, Clubs, Societies, &c.
nov 10-1f

IRON CHEST.
ANY person having one to dispose of, may hear
of a purchaser by leaving a note, directed to
J. at the office of the Saturday Evening Post,
stating price, size, &c.
oct 6-1f

WALDREN BEACH,
No. 108 NORTH STREET,
MANUFACTURES and has for Sale, in Whole-
sale quantities, the following articles—
Oils, Castles and Ball Blacking—Window
Soap, and Wash Balls—Pumice, Ink Powder,
Gloss Paper, &c. &c.
N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale
quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to
deal.
Feb 2-1f

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.
JOHN T. SCHUBERT, having purchased
the old established Nursery
situated in the property of Samuel O'Brien,
deceased, in addition to his former estab-
lishment, will be enabled to furnish his custo-
mers with a large and general assortment of
**APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, CHERRY and
APRICOT TREES.**
Catalogues may be had by applying to the Sub-
scriber, or can be sent to Market street Ferry,
upper side, if required, any day except Sunday.
JOSEPH FRENCH, Jun.
Moorestown, (N. J.) Oct. 20, 1821-6m

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.
S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38, North Eighth
St. Street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs
the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues
the above business, of Dyeing French and Canton
Crapes, Levantines, Mantua and Florence Silks,
Sattins, Velvets, Gauzes, Sewing Silks, Ribbons,
&c. and restores Silks to their original colours,
Bombazines, Bombazines, Poplins, Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or
Sponged, and every article of Clothing.
S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience
in the above business, all those who may favor him
with their orders he hopes he will be able to give
general satisfaction.
jan 12-6m

P. CANFIELD
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the
public, that he has opened an Office at No. 127
CHESTNUT STREET, in this city, for the purpose
of transacting the **Lottery and Exchange** business,
and solicits their patronage.
By authority of the Commonwealth of Penn-
sylvania.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.
TENTH CLASS.
ARCHIBALD MINTYRE, Manager.
The following gentlemen have been appointed
by his Excellency the Governor, to superintend the
drawing, viz—
George Latimer, Isaac Worrell,
Thomas Leiper, Andrew Pettit, and
Andrew Bayard, Esqrs.
10,000 DOLLARS,
HIGHEST PRIZE.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000
2 of 5,000 is 10,000
10 of 1,000 is 10,000
20 of 500 is 10,000
100 of 100 is 10,000
100 of 50 is 5,000
300 of 20 is 6,000
600 of 6 is 35,000
7033 Prizes. \$100,000
12,967 Blanks.
20,000 Tickets 5 \$100,000
Tickets will be sold at the scheme price, for
cash, until the 7th inst. On that day they will
be advanced to \$5 50 each, shares in proportion, and
will soon be advanced to \$6 each.
Prizes and Blanks to be drawn. The drawing
will positively commence on Wednesday, the 17th
of April next.
All the Prizes floating from the commencement
of the drawing, except one of the \$5,000 Prizes,
which will be put in the wheel when 6,000 Tickets
are drawn, and the \$10,000 Prize when 12,000
Tickets are drawn.—The first 3,000 blanks will be
entitled to \$6 each.
Tickets and Shares for sale at
P. CANFIELD'S
Pennsylvania State Lottery Office,
No. 127, CHESTNUT STREET,
Nearly opposite and between the Post-Office and
United States Bank.
The CASH will be paid for all Prizes sold at the
above Office, as soon as drawn. Orders, (post
paid) thankfully received and promptly attended
to.—And Clubs dealt with on the most favourable
terms.
The original of all Share Tickets, sold at
the above Office, will be deposited in the hands of
the Manager for the security of the Purchaser.
I hereby certify that I have received from P.
Canfield, agreeably to his request, 84 Hundred
Tickets, of the following numbers, viz—
1,991 to 2,200 inclusive 30,471 to 30,500
2,271 2,600 11,726 12,763
3,31 3,580 12,151 12,180
4,31 4,540 13,241 13,260
5,001 5,000 13,101 14,150
5,951 6,000 13,101 15,150
6,101 6,140 16,401 16,430
7,601 7,630 17,156 17,175
8,471 8,500 18,251 18,260
9,251 9,280 19,271 19,300
In the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Tenth Class,
which I am informed he has shared, and which I
am to hold for the security of the purchasers until
the shares of those that may be prizes, are paid by
him, and have deposited them in the Farmers and
Mechanics Bank for safe keeping.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1821.
jan 5-1f

FOR SALE, OR RENT,
Or would be exchanged for Property in
Philadelphia.
A HIGHLY VALUABLE TAX-YARD AND
FARM, situated in the Township of Uwchlan,
in the county of Chester, state of Pennsylvania, five
miles from Downingtown, three from the Yellow
Springs, half a mile from the Conestoga turnpike
road, and thirty miles from Philadelphia. Adjoin-
ing lands of John Bouldier, George Stetler, and
others, containing seventy-seven and an half acres,
of the first quality land; a good proportion of which
is woodland and meadow, the remainder in grass,
divided into small fields with chestnut rail fence.
The buildings are in good order,
consisting of a large two story Stone
Dwelling House, with two rooms and an
entry on the first floor, and four rooms on
the second—a stone barn and spring house over a
never failing spring, and a frame wagon house—
Also a stone tenement with log stabling. There is
a good apple orchard, together with a number of
bearing peach, plum, cherry, and other fruit trees.
The Tax-yard contains sixteen laying-away vats,
with the necessary proportion of lines, handlers,
&c. The buildings are a beam house, handling
shed, currying shop, mill house, and a large bark
house, 60 by 30 feet. Three bark mills, two of
which are turned by water, and one completely
calculated to grind bark for exportation, in a neigh-
borhood that abounds plentifully with bark, and
is perhaps excelled by none in the county, as a re-
taining establishment.
Residence of JAMES ELLIOT, on the premises,
or of DAVID COGGINS, No. 80 Chestnut street,
Philadelphia.
Jan. 12-6m

VENETIAN BLINDS,
MADE, painted, and fitted up in the best pos-
sible manner, at the Columbian Shade Manu-
factory, No. 104 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia,
cheap for cash, or in exchange for Merchandise.
As the subscriber devotes the whole of his time to
this business, he flatters himself that he can give
better satisfaction to his employers than those
who are involved in a labyrinth of professions—
Orders from any part of the country executed with
fidelity and despatch, by the public's faithful ser-
vant,
Jan. 12-6m

HAT STORE,
No. 84 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia.
P. C. WILLMARTH offers to the
public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof
Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by
none, in cheapness and durability.
act 27-1f

EDUCATION.
CHAS. MEAD, thankful for the patronage he
has already received, informs the readers of the
Saturday Evening Post, that he has removed his
School from No. 22 Church Alley, to the
English department of the Academy in Cherry
street, opposite Zion Church, corner of Cherry and
Fourth, where a few more Scholars can be accom-
modated. Terms of tuition, &c. made known at
the School room on the first floor.
C. M. has lately prepared a new School Book,
entitled the "SCHOOL EXERCISES," containing
a course of Lessons, in which the various branches
of Education are introduced as subjects for teach-
ing in Schools. The above work is just published
and for sale by MAXWELL, corner of Walnut and
Fourth streets.
sept 15-6m

Wholesale and Retail Brewery.
THE Subscriber informs his friends and the pub-
lic, that they can be supplied with **PILSENER
BEER and ALE**, at the following prices, viz. five
gallons and upwards, at the rate of 18 1/2 cents
per gallon—Table Beer at 6 1/2 cents per gallon
Yeast, &c.
No. 64, corner of Gray's alley and Front street.
sept 15-1f

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends
and the public, that he has removed from 22
Green Street, to No. 73, ARCH STREET, where he
still continues to post and balance Books and
collect debts.
N. B. Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements,
Apprentices Indentures, and all other writings
drawn on moderate terms. JAMES STEIN,
Accountant and Collector, 73, Arch Street.
jan. 19-3w

Proposals for Publishing by Subscription.
H. KAHN.
THE NEW TESTAMENT, in Greek and En-
glish; the Greek according to Origen, the
English upon the basis of the London transla-
tion of the Improved Version—with an attempt
to further improvement from the translation of
Campbell, Wakefield, Scarlett, and Mackintosh.
By ADAM KNEELAND, Minister of the first Independent
Church of Christ called Universalist, in Philadelphia.
A Prospectus, exhibiting a specimen of the
work, may be seen at No. 9 North Second street,
and also at the principal Book stores in the city,
where subscriptions for the Greek and English
Testament will be received.
jan 20-6m

S. Page & C. P. Lisle,
BROKERS, SCRIVENERS and ACCOUNT-
ANTS, No. 8, South Fifth street. Persons
having money to put out at interest, may be ac-
commodated with a variety of property in the city
or county—Also, bills, bonds, and notes of bank
discounted at their office, where Real Estate of
every description, Mortgages, Military Land,
Stock and Ground Rents, are bought and sold on
Commission; Naturalization Papers for Aliens
drawn; Pensions secured; Mechanics' Liens
posted; Insolvents' Petitions drawn, and their busi-
ness attended to throughout; Writings of all
kinds correctly executed; Money always to be had
on good security; and generally in the performance
of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent
or attorney, may be convenient or useful.
N. B. A Register of Real Estate, &c. kept open
for inspection and insertion. Twenty five cents charge
for an entry.
Jan. 12-6m

HARDWARE.
A GENERAL assortment of IRON, BRASS, &
CUTLERY, &c. may be constantly obtained
on moderate terms, by Store-keepers and others,
for cash or credit, at the subscriber's store, No. 57
Market, third door below Second street.
THOMAS SHIPLEY.
Jan. 12-6m

Hamilton Village Inn.
ROBERT SHAW, Victualler, respectfully in-
forms his friends and the public, and brother
Victuallers, that he has taken the above establish-
ment for the accommodation of those who may
honour him with their custom. Good and sufficient
Sheds for Horses, together with Pens for Sheep,
and accommodations for Drivers, Farmers, Wag-
goners, &c.
nov. 17-1f

SPANISH HIDES.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his estab-
lishment, No. 80 Chestnut street, Philadelphia,
(the stand formerly occupied by James Molony),
a fresh and extensive supply of SPANISH HIDES,
in fine order, and of an excellent quality, weighing
from 15 to 31 lbs. which he will sell at fair prices,
for cash or acceptances—and all kinds of Leather
will be taken at the highest prices, in exchange for
Hides.
DAVID COGGINS,
jan 19-1f

Oyster Rendezvous and Chop House.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
The subscriber in tendering his thanks for the
liberal patronage which has been heretofore
extended to him, respectfully informs his friends
and the community generally, that he has re-opened
his establishment at No. 10 LIBRARY STREET,
immediately facing the United States Bank, and
that he has annexed to his Hotel an
Oyster Rendezvous.
Gentlemen can be supplied with unusual dispatch
at any hour through the day, with the first and
Oysters dressed to suit their wishes; and in the
Chop House, with Beefsteaks, Veal Cutlets, and
a variety of poultry; and choice game, and with
any other article in the culinary line, which they
may be disposed to prefer. The continuity of the
Banks, Coffee-House and public officers, renders his
establishment unusually accommodating to persons
having business at either, and he solicits a
continuance of their former favours.
The Bar is abundantly supplied with liquors
& refreshments, and there will be constantly on
hand Genuine old Irish Whisky, for Mr. Punch.
nov 17-1f

**THE CELEBRATED
CEYLON TOOTH POWDER.**
THE recipe for this excellent Dentifrice was
sent by a gentleman in the East India Co's
friend in England, where it is universally used and
highly approved, being a preventative of the
TOOTH-ACHE. It purifies and sweetens the
Breath; causes the Teeth to be a beautiful white;
improves the enamel and strengthens the Gums.
Very few have been known to have the Tooth-ache
or Rheumatism in the Gums, who have constantly
used it. For sale by THOMAS S. ANKERS, Sole
Agent for the proprietor, No. 141 Chestnut street.
A liberal discount made to those who buy to retail.
Also a choice assortment of PERFUMERY.
Jan. 12-6m

THE SUBSCRIBER
OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory,
No. 25 South Fourth Street, a few doors
above the sign of the White Horse, a large as-
sortment of **BOOTS**, which he can dispose of on the
most reasonable terms.
Customers supplied in a neat fashionable man-
ner.
Feb 2-1f

J. MILES,
AT his fashionable Manufactory, No. 25
SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
keeps constantly on hand, a large as-
sortment of **BOOTS**, which he can dispose of on the
most reasonable terms.
Customers supplied in a neat fashionable man-
ner.
Feb 2-1f

JAMES BIRD,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
No. 25 North Third street, respectfully informs
his friends and the public in general, that he
has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking busi-
ness, and prays for their attention to merit a share
of public patronage.
Feb 2-1f

THE SUBSCRIBER
OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory,
No. 25 South Fourth Street, a few doors
above the sign of the White Horse, a large as-
sortment of **BOOTS**, which he can dispose of on the
most reasonable terms.
Customers supplied in a neat fashionable man-
ner.
Feb 2-1f